



Spalding
Rural District Council

R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the

Year 1961

Spalding Rural District Council

Chairman : Mr. F. E. Casson, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Mr. G. W. Machin

Clerk of the Council : Mr. G. S. Ashworth, until May, 1961

Mr. M. W. Claye, from June, 1961.

Members of the Council :

Mr. H. K. Braybrooks.

Mr. J. Pearson.

Mrs. J. Brittain, from May, 1961.

Mr. D. J. Riddington.

Miss E. L. Casswell.

Mr. F. W. Robinson.

Mr. F. B. Chapman, Jnr. until May, 1961

Mr. H. E. Sneath.

Mr. A. E. Chappell, M.B.E., J.P.

Mr. S. Sperring, from September, 1961.

Mr. T. H. Chatterton.

Mr. A. G. Stocker.

Mr. A. E. Clark.

Mr. A. L. Tansley.

Mr. W. E. Clark.

Mr. B. Thorpe.

Mrs. D. M. Doggett, until May, 1961

Mrs. L. Turner.

Mr. W. L. Dillworth, until May, 1961.

Mr. G. F. Walker, from May, 1961.

Mr. C. F. Ford, from May, 1961.

Mr. A. R. Ward, J.P.

Mr. S. A. Goodyear.

Mr. A. J. Witherington, from May, 1961

Mr. H. J. M. Hilton.

Mr. H. J. Witherington.

Mr. C. A. Merrill, until May, 1961.

Mr. A. R. Woodhead, until Feb., 1961.

Mr. J. F. Pannell.

Mr. G. H. Wray.

Members of the Public Health Committee

Chairman : Mr. A. G. Stocker

Vice-Chairman : Mr. J. P. Pannell

Mrs. J. Brittain, from May, 1961.

Mr. J. Pearson.

Miss E. L. Casswell.

Mr. F. W. Robinson.

Mr. F. B. Chapman, until May, 1961.

Mr. A. L. Tansley.

Mr. A. E. Chappell, M.B.E., J.P.,
until May, 1961.

Mrs. L. Turner.
Mr. G. F. Walker, from May, 1961.

Mr. A. E. Clark.

Mr. A. R. Ward, J.P., from May, 1961.

Mr. W. L. Dillworth, until May, 1961.

Mr. A. J. Witherington, from May,
1961.

Mr. S. A. Goodyear.

1961.

Mr. H. J. M. Hilton.

Mr. H. G. Witherington.

Mr. A. E. Woodhead, until February, 1961.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council are ex-officio members.

Staff of the Public Health Department :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—

Dr. K. S. Deas, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR—

Mr. F. Luker, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Insp. of Food.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS—

Mr. W. E. Farley, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Insp. of Food, Testamur of Institute
of Public Cleansing.

Mr. C. Boulton, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Insp. of Food, Smoke Inspector's
Certificate.

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR—

Mr. P. Smith.

GENERAL CLERK—

Miss J. Beagles, until August, 1961.

Miss J. Mann, from August, 1961.

Spalding Rural District Council,
Council Offices,
Priory Road,
Spalding.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the
Spalding Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of your District for the Year 1961.

As Dr. Deas was the Medical Officer of Health for the whole of the year, I am not in a position to offer much comment on the work of the Public Health Department during 1961. I have studied the health statistics of the District however, and I have commented on them in the body of the Report.

During the year important legislation came into force, which strengthened the hand of the local authority—namely the Public Health Act, 1961 and the Housing Act, 1961.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Council, the Clerk and all the chief officers for the friendly reception they gave me when I took up my post here. In particular, I would like to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Luker, and all the other officers of the Department for their assistance, and for the cheerful and efficient way they carry out their duties.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. MATHER MORFITT,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The area of the district is 87,758 acres with a resident population (1961 census) of 19,188.

The estimated population given by the Registrar General for the calculation of death rates is 19,240.

The number of inhabited houses according to the rate books is distributed as follows :—

Cowbit	....	....	....	193
Crowland	....	....	....	999
Deeping St. Nicholas			....	583
Donington	....	....	....	670
Gosberton	....	....	....	792
Moulton	....	....	....	865
Pinchbeck	....	....	....	1301
Quadrинг	....	....	....	345
Surfleet	....	....	....	344
Weston	....	....	....	458
				6550

The rateable value of the district is £114,726 and the sum represented by a penny rate is £437.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	....	145	142	287
Illegitimate	....	4	2	6
		149	144	293

Crude live birthrate per 1,000 estimated population—15.23.

Illegitimate live births—2.048% of total live births.

STILL BIRTHS		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	....	1	5	6
Illegitimate	....	—	—	—
		1	5	6

Still birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births—20.06.

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS

		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	....	146	147	293
Illegitimate	....	4	2	6
		150	149	299

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	M.	F.	Total
	108	74	182

The number of Deaths allocated to the district after the deduction of those occurring of non-residents and addition of deaths of residents which occurred outside the district was 182. This gave a crude death rate of 9.41.

INFANT DEATHS

Deaths during first year of life

		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	....	7	1	8
Illegitimate	....	—	—	—
TOTALS	....	7	1	8

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—27.30.

Legitimate infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births—27.30.

Death of infants under one year of age, TOTAL 8

First four weeks	First three months	The four quarters	Total
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-1	-2	-3	-4	-1	-2	-3	1	2	3	4	8
6					2						

Of the 6 deaths in the first week of life, 4 were due to prematurity, 1 due to a congenital abnormality and 1 due to intra-cranial haemorrhage. The 2 deaths of infants aged 1 month were both due to congenital abnormalities.

Illegitimate infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births—Nil

Neo-Natal (first 4 weeks) Mortality rate per 1,000 live births—20.47.

Early Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births—20.47.

Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births—40.13.

MATERNAL DEATHS

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion—nil.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1961

		M.	F.	Total
1.	Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	—	1
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningoccal Infections	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	6	4	10
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	7	—	7
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	8	5	13
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	13	15	28
18.	Coronary disease, angina	16	8	24
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	2	4	6
20.	Other heart diseases	11	9	20
21.	Other circulatory diseases	6	3	9
22.	Influenza	1	1	2
23.	Pneumonia	6	4	10
24.	Bronchitis	5	5	10
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—

Cause of Death during 1961—continued

29. Hyperplasia of prostate	.....	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	.....	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	.....	3	2	5
32. Other defined and illdefined diseases	.....	17	8	25
33. Motor vehicle accidents	.....	2	—	2
34. All other accidents	.....	—	1	1
35. Suicide	.....	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	.....	—	—	—
		—	—	—
	Total	108	74	182

LUNG CANCER DEATHS

Years	Spalding Urban	Spalding Rural	East Elloe Rural	Totals
1950				
1951	6	5	14	25
1952				
1953				
1954	8	9	14	31
1955				
1956				
1957	16	16	16	48
1958				
1959				
1960	14	15	20	49
1961				

It is clear from the above table that the number of lung cancer deaths in South Holland has shown a fairly considerable increase in the last few years. There is little or no atmospheric pollution in the area, so that this factor, which is an important one in industrial areas, can be dismissed.

In my opinion, the increased incidence of lung cancer is due to increase in the use of tobacco, particularly cigarettes.

As it takes many years of smoking before the lung passages respond by producing a cancer, it is likely that the seeds of the present increase were sown in the 30's and 40's. Since then the annual consumption of tobacco per head has gone up still further, and it seems likely that in the next decade there will be even more deaths.

It is difficult for an habitué to give up smoking, but since the publication of the report of the Royal College of Physicians ("Smoking and Health"), many people have thought it well worthwhile to try.

I am sure that nearly everyone will agree that young people should be urged to avoid this expensive and dangerous habit, that can be hard to break once it is firmly established.

Unfortunately, the tobacco firms have been carrying out skilful propaganda through the mass media ; designed to make these youngsters the cigarette addicts of the future. If they succeed, I am afraid that a proportion of them will inevitably be the lung cancer victims of the future.

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates, in the Rural District of Spalding, 1947-1961.

Year	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rates	Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates
1947	193	10.05	191	9.95	30.08	16.29	10.53	38.42
1948	335	18.02	171	9.20	53.73			
1949	361	19.67	187	10.19	33.24			
1950	297	15.98	215	11.57	53.87			
1951	330	17.74	219	11.77	21.21			
1952	321	17.06	199	10.57	37.38	16.68	9.53	32.66
1953	334	17.81	177	9.43	20.96			
1954	321	17.04	152	8.07	40.49			
1955	312	16.50	181	9.57	25.64			
1956	283	14.99	189	10.01	38.87			
1957	323	17.10	178	9.42	37.15	16.52	9.44	25.09
1958	325	17.13	189	9.96	27.69			
1959	315	16.54	194	10.13	22.22			
1960	320	16.64	160	8.32	9.37			
1961	293	15.23	182	9.41	27.30			

COMMENTARY ON THE VITAL STATISTICS

The figures for the Live Birth Rates and Death Rates given below have been corrected using the comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General.

These factors allow for the differing age and sex composition of the various populations, and enable valid comparisons to be drawn.

	Live Birth rate	Death rate	Infant Mortality rate
Spalding Rural District	14.9	10.4	27.3
Holland County—Rural districts	14.4	10.3	19.8
Urban districts	15.7	11.6	15.8
All districts	14.9	10.8	18.2
England and Wales	17.4	12.0	21.4

This year, the District had a higher infant mortality rate than the nation-wide average. As this rate is calculated on very small figures it tends to fluctuate considerably from year to year. When the figures for 5 year periods are examined however, (see table above) the numbers concerned are large enough to display a definite trend. In fact the infant mortality rate in Spalding Rural District has shown a satisfactory fall over the past 15 years.

4 of the 8 infant deaths were due to prematurity, and the only hope of preventing this condition is a uniformly excellent standard of antenatal care. This of course, depends on the united efforts of hospital, general practitioner, and County Council Services.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Number of Cases Notified.

Diseases	Cases Notified		
	Total	Male	Female
Scarlet Fever	9	1	8
Whooping Cough	30	12	18
Measles	741	386	355
Acute Pneumonia	5	4	1
Erysipelas	1	1	0
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	0
Ophthalmia neonatorum	0	0	0
Sonne Dysentery	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	1	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	788	406	382
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Analysis of Cases of Infectious Diseases under Age Groups

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Sonne Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Under 1 year	—	2	21	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
1—2 years	—	4	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 years	1	5	152	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	7	15	417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	1	4	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—44 years	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
45—64 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	30	741	5	1	1	1	—	1	—

Incidence of Infectious Disease in recent years

Disease	Year							
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Scarlet Fever	{ Cases 43	27	12	10	9	12	29	9
	{ Deaths —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	{ Cases —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Deaths —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	{ Cases 5	364	18	562	36	190	8	741
	{ Deaths —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	{ Cases 14	52	13	19	113	4	4	30
	{ Deaths —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Myelitis	{ Cases 1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1
	{ Deaths —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMMENTS ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles

741 cases of measles were notified during 1961, the worst "measles year" for a decade. In this district the disease shows a classical biennial incidence. The previous "measles year" in 1959 was mild, only 190 cases occurring. This left a large population of children who were still susceptible to the disease, and may account for the large number of cases this year.

While measles is commonly considered a mild disease, carrying only a nuisance value, there is no doubt that, like whooping cough, it can sow the seeds of future chest troubles. This is particularly true when it affects younger, pre-school age children.

Trials of a measles vaccine are now being conducted, and it is hoped that in the future it will prove possible to protect these very young children against the disease.

Whooping Cough

A substantial degree of protection can now be given against this disease, by the new improved vaccines. Younger children suffer worst from an attack of the disease and so parents are urged to have their children protected early—before 6 months of age.

Poliomyelitis

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified during the year. A new vaccine, taken by mouth, developed by Professor Sabin, is now available to give protection against this crippling disease. All the evidence shows that it is highly effective and unquestionably safe. If a high enough percentage of the population receives this vaccine, in a few years we may well be able to record a total victory over this disease. There is now no excuse for anyone neglecting to protect themselves and their family against this disease.

TUBERCULOSIS			M.	F.	Total
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31/12/61.	Pulmonary	...	34	25	59
	Non-pulmonary	...	2	4	6
Cases removed from the Register as cured during 1961	Pulmonary	...	1	—	1
	Non-pulmonary	...	—	—	—
Cases removed from the Register due to diagnosis not being confirmed during 1961	Pulmonary	...	—	—	—
	Non-pulmonary	...	—	—	—
Cases removed from Register due to removal from the District during 1961	Pulmonary	...	1	1	2
	Non-pulmonary	...	—	—	—
Cases removed from the Register due to death during 1961	Pulmonary	...	—	—	—
	Non-pulmonary	...	—	—	—
Cases added to the Register during 1961	Pulmonary	...	2	2	4
	Non-pulmonary	...	1	1	2

TUBERCULOSIS

DETAILS OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER 1945-61

Years	Cases at 31st December			Deaths during year		
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	New cases	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	
1945	48	29	21	11	2	
1946	58	35	27	3	2	
1947	52	34	15	4	4	
1948	60	31	18	5	2	
1949	61	32	10	3	0	
1950	62	29	9	3	0	
1951	51	16	14	6	0	
1952	54	21	20	0	1	
1953	54	14	14	5	0	
1954	48	5	5	1	0	
1955	54	5	15	3	1	
1956	55	3	5	1	0	
1957	57	3	9	2	0	
1958	58	3	4	1	0	
1959	58	4	3	0	0	
1960	58	4	3	0	0	
1961	59	6	6	1*	0	

*One patient, who had not been notified or placed on the register, died from the disease in 1961.

While modern treatment has nearly finished tuberculosis as a killing disease, there are still many cases on the register. These patients need advice about the precautions they should take against spread of the infection, and sometimes they need re-housing in premises that will allow them to have a separate bedroom.

I am grateful for the sympathetic consideration that members of the Council have given to these requests for re-housing, on several occasions.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Between the 1st January, 1961 and the 31st December, 1961, 189 children under 5 years of age, and 62 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years received the primary immunisation course (3 injections at monthly intervals).

A further 443 children were given a "booster" or secondary injection.

The following table compiled from figures supplied by the County Medical Officer shows the numbers and percentages of the child population on 31/12/61 that had been immunised at any time during the period 1947-1961 inclusive.

District	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5— 14 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boston Borough	153	37.5	1005	63.6	3640	92.9
Spalding Urban	90	38.4	532	57.4	2045	96.9
Boston Rural	129	39.4	858	62.9	3149	94.9
East Elloe Rural	110	27.3	761	62.5	3191	89.1
Spalding Rural	96	40.1	723	63.2	2988	94.6
Totals	578	35.4	3879	62.8	15013	93.2

Medical examination of Council staff

During the year, 12 people were examined to assess their fitness for Superannuable employment. 2 people were examined for admission into the Sickness Pay Scheme, and 3 people were re-examined in connection with the Scheme.

Workmen of the various departments of the Council are kept under medical supervision, and are examined at yearly intervals.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the District continues to be satisfactory in quantity and quality.

The following table shows the number of dwellinghouses and the approximate population supplied from the Council's mains in each parish :—

Parish	Dwellings in Valuation List	Dwellings Supplied	Population Supplied
Cowbit	193	186	547
Crowland	999	957	2814
Deeping St. Nicholas	583	523	1538
Donington	670	659	1937
Gosberton	792	724	2129
Moulton	865	763	2243
Pinchbeck	1301	1172	3446
Quadrинг	345	307	903
Surfleet	344	313	920
Weston	458	439	1291
	6550	6043	17768

The percentage of dwellings supplied is 92.25% including 220 houses which drew their supplies from stand taps.

Public Supplies

91 samples of water were taken by the staff of the Water Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological analysis with the following results :—

Remarks of Analyst	BORE			
	Deeping St. James	Deeping St. N'las	Don- ington	Pinch- beck
Excellent	1961	—	1961	—
Satisfactory	1	29	59	
Suspicious	Not used in 1961	—	Not used in 1961	—
Unsatisfactory	Not used in 1961	2	Not used in 1961	—

In the case of the two unsatisfactory samples minor works were carried out, when further samples were taken the supply was found to be satisfactory and the trouble has not recurred.

PARTIAL CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
of Four Samples of Water

Results : parts per million

SOURCE :	Cascade, Jockey Pumping Station, Pinchbeck West	Borehead Deeping St. Nicholas	Borehead Deeping St. James	Borehead, Bridge End Road, Donington
Date and Time of sampling	31.5.61 2.45 p.m.	30.5.61 11.45 a.m.	30.5.61 12.30 p.m.	31.5.61 4 p.m.
Appearance :	Bright with particles	Bright with particles	Faint opalescence with a slight deposit	Bright with particles
Total alkalinity :	240	340	325	235
Total hardness :	285	65	60	280
Ammoniacal Nitrogen :	0.13	0.69	0.69	0.000
Oxygen Absorbed :	0.10	0.20	0.70	0.10
Totals : Iron :	0.24	0.04	1.6	0.18
Fluoride (F) :	0.5	2.8	2.9	0.5

It is seen from the chemical analysis that water from the Deeping St. Nicholas borehead (in regular use) and from the Deeping St. James borehead (reserve supply) still contains an excessive amount of fluoride. The children in the area supplied from these boreholes nearly all have some degree of dental mottling due to fluoride, and this can be unsightly. In the past it has not been a practicable proposition to mix the waters from the two main pumping stations, to bring the fluoride concentration to the ideal figure of 1 part per million, that helps to protect against tooth decay. I hope that the new South Lincolnshire Water Board, with its greater resources will be able to deal with this problem.

Action taken in respect of contamination

In July 1961, a sample of water taken from the West Pinchbeck borehead was found to contain a slimy deposit. On analysis this deposit was found to be a dense growth of algae, a simple form of plant life. This happened at the time that a new system of cathodic protection was installed, and it is possible that the main may have been soiled with organic matter at the time. The surfaces concerned were cleansed and disinfected, and the trouble did not recur.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA AS REPORTED BY THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The following table shows the number of visits made during the year by the Public Health Inspectors.

Subject of Visit	Initial Visits	Routine or Re-visits
Housing Act, 1957	112	181
Water Supplies ; water samples	12	—
Overcrowding Complaints	—	—
Moveable Dwellings ; Camps	34	30
Food Inspection	14	—
Food Hygiene	79	105
Factories and Workplaces	8	9
Public Conveniences	14	84
Infectious Diseases	15	—
Disinfection after I.D.	1	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	8	14
Disinfestation	6	—
Drain Tests	149	118
Housing Site Sewerage Schemes	8	78
Refuse Service	90	61
Night Soil and Cesspool Emptying Service	31	25

Subject of Visit		Initial Visits	Routine or Re-visit
Slaughterhouses	....	11	34
Public Sewerage Schemes	....	218	261
Improvement Grants	....	189	386
Nuisances—General	....	103	102
Miscellaneous	....	81	79
Meat Inspection	....	20	1835
		1203	3402

The pattern of visits continues to be formed by the pressure of day-to-day work as shown by the number of visits made for Meat Inspection, Improvement Grants ; Sewerage Schemes ; Drain tests and Housing Act 1957.

In spite of the special effort made the number of visits made specially for Food Hygiene continues to be lower than any of the above-mentioned subjects. Some food hygiene work is, of course, carried out during meat inspection visits.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING, NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Details of work done during the past year by two cesspool emptying machines are as follows :—

Cesspools	Vault Closets	Cisterns, Tanks etc.
2,738	272	25

On 76 occasions the cesspool machines were used to remove sludge from the settlement and humus tanks at the Sewage Disposal works on the Housing Estates.

The collection and disposal of pail closet contents has been maintained throughout the year, using a third cesspool emptier for the purpose. This service entails work of a most objectionable character and the almost complete absence of complaints reflects credit on the men carrying out the work.

Salvage of materials from the domestic refuse has been maintained during the year and the total cash value amounted to £1833/2/1.

The second fore and aft tipping refuse freighter came into use in December 1960 and the benefit from this machine has been felt during 1961.

The Council's policy of replacing the old "Chelsea Pattern Side-loading Freighters" with these modern "rear loaders" has considerably improved the refuse collection. Dust and nuisance are reduced to a minimum and the vehicles are much more efficient.

In May 1961 the Fordson tractor was purchased and took over the work of tip levelling, previously done by hand.

It is gratifying to note the amount of extra work which has been done, with the acquisition of the two new freighters and the tractor, without employing any extra workmen.

The refuse collection routes have been extended and amended as follows :—

List of extensions

New housing estate Rose Lane, Rotten Row, Pinchbeck.
Coward's Farm and Old Fen Road etc., Pinchbeck.
Middle Marsh Road, Red Cow Drove etc., Moulton Marsh.
Wykeham Lane, Hood Lane, Wragg Marsh and St. Lamberts,
Weston Marsh.
Stonegate and Wisemans gate, Weston.
Grants Farm etc., Quadring Low Fen.
Slipe Drove, Pinchbeck West.
Cooks Drove, Bank House Farms, Gosberton.
Bealby's Drove, Surfleet Marsh.
H.C.C. Holding and Six Score Farm property, Hoppole.
Mr. Wheat's Farm and other houses, Crowland Common.
Alderlands Close Estate, Crowland.
Carters and Boors Farms etc., Crowland.
South Drove, Spalding Common.
H.C.C. Smallholdings, Stowgate.

Amendments of Routes from fortnightly to weekly collection

Langhole Drove and Bertie Fen area, Pinchbeck.
Austendyke, Broadwater and Fengate, Moulton.
Loosegate and Moulton Seas End.
Cressy Hall, Station area, Capes Entry, Silt Side Road and
Sheppersons Avenue, Risegate.
Rigbold, Beck Bank, Quadring Fen, North Drove and Siding Road
etc., Quadring.
Lowgate Lane, Saltfleet Lane and Birds Drove, Surfleet.
Peakhill to Brotherhouse Bar, Cowbit.
Oxford Bank and Moulton Eaughate.
Cuckoo, North Drove, Tongue End and Iron Bar Drove, Cradge
Bank Road, etc.

Drainage and Sewerage—Council Houses

During the year Health Department workmen cleared 94 blocked drains on Council Estates.

Work on improving the older Council Houses has been continued by the Housing Department during 1961. The position as supplied by the Housing Manager at 31st December was as follows :—

Houses fully improved with bathrooms, W.C.'s etc.	.....	211
Houses provided with W.C.'s, but not bathrooms	.....	160
Houses without W. C.'s. or bathrooms	.....	281
	.....	652

The Housing Department Staff are to be congratulated on the results achieved and in the interests of public health it is hoped that nothing will arise to prevent the completion of this very essential work.

Public Sewerage

Work on the public sewerage scheme at Donington has been delayed owing to the default of the original contractors. It is hoped that the new Contractors will complete the outstanding work within the contract period.

Public sewerage is badly needed in the three other large villages—Gosberton, Pinchbeck and Moulton and it is hoped that these schemes, now in course of preparation will escape the troubles which have beset those in Crowland and Donington.

It is hoped that the Council will be able to adapt at least one of the three main sewerage works, still to be commenced, so that it will be capable, at any time of the year, of dealing with the bulk liquid collected by the cesspool emptying machines. In view of the large sums of money which have been and are still to be incurred on disposing of the sewage from the built-up villages the occupiers of the outlying property should be able to call on the cesspool emptying service to maintain their drains at all times and necessary expenditure to ensure that this can be done is considered to be both reasonable and essential.

The much needed improvements to the Crowland disposal works were started at the end of the year and their completion should result in the discharge of an effluent conforming to the Royal Commission Standard and so remove the cause of complaints received from the Nene River Board.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Class of animal	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3434	43	17	8472	6965
Number inspected	3434	43	17	8472	6965
<u>All Diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis</u>		MEAT	REJECTED		
Whole carcases rejected	1	3	1	10	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was rejected.	846	8	1	71	553
Percentage of carcases affected	24.60%	25.58%	11.76%	11.76%	8.06%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases rejected	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was rejected	3	—	1	—	209
Percentage of carcases affected	0.087%	—	5.90%	—	3.00%

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

12 Beasts Carcases and Offals were found to be affected with Cysts of the tapeworm *Taenia Saginata*. The infections were all localised and the carcase and offals were consigned to "deep freeze" treatment. The percentage of carcases found to be affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* was 0.33%.

Tuberculosis

The almost complete absence of serious tuberculous infections in cattle (clearly shown in the percentage figures) is evidence of the efficacy of the Government's Attested Herd Scheme.

By comparison in 1951—12.5% of cattle (excluding cows) and 28% of cows were found to be affected with tuberculosis in some part or organ and 35 whole carcases were condemned for Generalised Tuberculosis.

A 100% meat inspection is carried out and this work continues to be the heaviest single duty of the Public Health Inspectors. It represents at least one Officer's full time duty.

Details of Meat and Offals rejected are contained in the following lists :—

Article	Disease or Condition found
1 Beast Carcase and Offal	Septic Pneumonia and Peritonitis.
1 Cow Carcase and Offal	Septic Metritis and Emaciation.
1 Cow Carcase and Offal	Generalised Oedema.
1 Cow Carcase and Offal	Septic Peritonitis.
1 Hindquarter of Beef	Bruised and Oedematous.
Part Forequarter of Beef	Carcinoma.
Beef Brisket and Flanks	Peritonitis and Oedema.
205 lbs. Beef Trimmings	Bruising.
1 Calf Carcase	Septic Pericarditis.
1 Sow Carcase and Offal	Septic Infection and Emaciation.
1 Sow Carcase and Offal	Septic Mastitis and Oedema.
2 Pig Carcasses and Offals	Fevered and Oedematous.
2 Pig Carcasses and Offals	Unwholesome and Oedematous.
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	Widespread Malignant Tumours.
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	Swine Erysipelas.
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	Generalised Pyaemia.
2 Sheep Carcasses and Offals	Fevered.
2 Sheep Carcasses and Offals	Moribund and Unwholesome.
2 Sheep Carcasses and Offals	Generalised Oedema.
1 Sheep Carcase and Offals	Pyaemia.
2 Sheep Carcasses and Offals	Emaciation.
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal	Severe bruising.
4 Hindlegs of Pork	Bruising following injury.
1 Leg of Pork	Injury.
6 Hindlegs of Pork	Arthritis.
2 Hindquarters of Pork	Tuberculosis.
2 Hindquarters of Pork	Severe Bruising.
Part Loin of Pork	Dropsical.
Loin of Mutton	Bruising.
2 Hindquarters of Lamb	Abcesses of Bone Structure.
Hindleg of Mutton	Arthritis.

The following offals were rejected for various reasons too numerous to be set out in detail :—

141 Beasts Heads.	1 Pair of Calf Lungs.
18 Beasts Lungs.	158 Pigs Heads.
6 Beasts Hearts.	269 Pigs Lungs.
410 Beasts Livers.	205 Pigs Livers.
245 Part Beasts Livers.	130 Pigs Hearts.
6 Beasts Kidneys.	20 Pigs Mesenterys.
4 Beasts Tongues.	10 Pig Kidneys.
2 Beasts Mesenterys.	24 Pigs Feet.
3 Beasts Skirts.	16 Pigs Legs.
3 Beasts Spleens.	10 Sheeps Lungs.
4 Cows Lungs.	27 Sheeps Livers.
3 Cows Livers.	2 Sheeps Kidneys.
3 Calf Heads.	1 Sheeps Heart.

Details of other foods found to be unfit :

1182 Bags of Onions	....	Rotten.
1 x 10 lb. Tin of Shoulder Ham	....	Fish Taint.
7 x 10 lbs. Tins of Ham	....	Decomposition.
4 x 4 lbs. Tins of Chopped Pork	....	Blown Tins.
1 x 1 lb. Tin of Apricots	....	Punctured Can.
1 x 8 ozs. Tin of Tomatoes	....	Leaking.
3 x 8 ozs. Tins of Salmon	....	Leaking.
2 x 15 ozs. Tins of Pineapple	....	Leaking.
1 x 14 ozs. Tin of Raspberries	....	Blown Tin.
5 x 5 oz. Packs of Energen Crispbread	....	Damaged Packs.

FOOD PREMISES

The condition of food premises has been found generally satisfactory. A total of 11 informal notices were served (mainly for the provision of hand washing facilities) and in 7 cases the necessary works were completed during the year.

Retail sale of ice-cream has again been restricted to the sale of portions pre-packed by the manufacturers. No ice-cream is manufactured in the district.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

With the operation of the Slaughterhouse Regulations from the "Appointed day" (1st October, 1961) three of the private slaughterhouses in the district ceased to operate and a fourth slaughterhouse was also closed for private reasons.

As anticipated in the report for 1960 many of the occupiers did not complete the works to their slaughterhouses by the end of September and after a number of appeals and protracted negotiations the final licences were issued in January 1962.

Now that the structural regulations have been complied with there still remains the formidable task of educating the slaughtermen to their duties and responsibilities under the Hygiene Regulations. This aspect of the work is being constantly brought to the notice of occupiers of slaughterhouses but the extent of the Regulations is not yet fully appreciated by many of the tradesmen.

The situation is reminiscent to the older staff, of the troubles met in implementing the hygiene provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations in the pre-war years. Old established practices die hard and the fact that the cleaning of tool, cloths, etc., must be followed by sterilisation is not yet generally accepted by the trade.

Substantial improvement must be effected in the hygiene of slaughterhouses and it is hoped that this can be done with good will on both sides.

MILK AND DAIRIES

With the coming into operation of the Milk Special Designation Regulations 1960 the work of issuing licences for Designated Milks was transferred to the County Council as from 1st January, 1961.

RODENT CONTROL

		Type of Property				Total
		Local Authority	Dwelling-Houses	Agricultural	Other Properties	
Total No. of properties in the District		37	6520	1931	884	8372
No. of properties inspected.	Following Complaints	5	767	265	75	1112
	Otherwise	17	906	437	112	1472
No. of properties found to be infested with rats	Major	4	11	19	3	37
	Minor	18	146	45	13	222
No. of properties found to be infested with mice		—	3	—	1	4
No. of infested properties treated		22	160	64	17	263
No. of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act	Requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	—
	Requiring structural works	—	—	—	—	—
No. of cases in which work was carried out in default		—	—	—	—	—
Legal proceedings		—	—	—	—	—
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out			15			

The Autumn and Winter of 1961 will be remembered by Officers engaged in Rodent Control for the very heavy rat infestations that occurred throughout the District as in other parts of the Country.

The Council's Rodent Operator (MR. F. EMERY) was in even greater demand than usual and maintained his high standard of work in this field.

HOUSING

NUISANCES

42 cases of inadequate water supplies, housing defects, drainage and refuse nuisances were investigated during the year and informal notices were served as necessary.

SLUM CLEARANCE, HOUSING ACT, 1957

During the year 55 unfit houses were reported to the Council and the following statutory procedure was taken :—

- 18 Notices of "Time and Place" were served.
- 8 Demolition Orders were made.
- 3 Undertakings not to re-let were accepted.
- 3 Closing Orders were made.

West Street and Albion Street, Crowland No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order 1961.

This Order includes 34 houses and following a public inquiry on October 10th, 1961 the decision of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is awaited.

Two undertakings were given to repair houses.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1957

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS—DISCRETIONARY

Houses inspected in full details	12
Formal applications received for Improvement Grants	7
Improvement Grants Approved	7

STANDARD GRANTS

Formal applications received for Standard Grant	41
Standard Grants approved	41

OVERCROWDING

No cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

NEW HOUSES

A total of 26 houses were commenced on the Council's Estates during the year.

79 dwellings were erected by private developers and a further 57 were commenced.

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